

REPORT

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INFORMATION REPORT

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY USSR (Central Siberia/Caucasus)

DATE DISTR. 26 November 1948

SUBJECT 1. Tool Factory No. 4 in Irkutsk
2. Kirov Machine Tool Factory in Tbilisi

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SUPPLEMENT TO
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1. Irkutsk Tool Factory No. 4 (Irkutski Instrumentalny Zavod No. 4), often referred to as Irkutsk Mechanical Factory No. 4 (Irkutski Mekhanicheski Zavod No. 4), is controlled by the Central Directorate of Machine Tool and Tool Industry of the Ministry for Local Industry of R.S.F.S.R.

2. Its production includes:

- a. fitters² and pressing tools, e.g., flat pliers, cutting nippers, screw-drivers, parallel vices, spanners of various kinds; Document No. _____
- b. screw-cutting lathes;
- c. castings, stampings, and forging, executed upon order
- NO CHANGE in Class.

Document No. 006

NO CHANGE in Class. ☐

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3. Output includes:

- a. Lathes: in 1945 -- 6
 in 1946 -- 14
 in 1947 -- 23
 in 1948 -- (first half) - 14

Output will be increased and it is expected that the factory will be transferred to the Ministry for Machine Tool Manufacture of USSR. The 1947 output of lathes was valued at 400,000 rubles.

- b. Pressing tools and other metal goods to the value of about three million rubles. In the first half of 1948, output of tools and metal goods has increased by 15%.

4. The director is Tarnopolski, the deputy director Novikov.
450 hands were employed.

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5. The Tbilisi (Tiflis) Machine Tool Factory i/n Kirov (Tbilisski Stankostroitelny Zavod Kirova), although previously controlled by the oil industry for which it produced various oil equipment, is now controlled by the Ministry for Machine Construction, USSR. The factory is located in the Leninski district of Tbilisi.

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6. It produces:

- a. Serial production of D1P-300 (also called I D 63) universal turning lathes. Early in 1946 a group of specialists visited the Krasny Proletari Machine Tool Factory in Moscow, to study the production of these lathes. In the middle of 1946, production started at the Tbilisi Factory. Equipment and accessories for the production of these lathes were transferred to Tbilisi from the Krasny Proletari Factory, which ceased to produce them. These lathes are now the main article of production of the Tbilisi Factory.
- b. GOST 50-40 (i.e., State Standard 50-40) semi-automatic pipe-threading machines. These machines are for threading drilling pipes, mainly for geological prospecting and also for the oil industry.
- c. About nine other types of machine tool called special machine tools, all designed on the lines of the D1P-300, s.g.:
 - 1) S-1 machine tool, a multiple cutting machine tool intended for factories of the Ministry for Agricultural Machinery
 - 2) S-2 machine tool, also a multiple cutting machine tool for threading screws for ploughs for the Ministry of Agricultural Machinery
 - 3) 94-15 buffing machine tool (polirovalny stanok) for machining steel rods for the Ministry for Ferrous Metallurgy
 - 4) stripping lathe (tokarno-obdierchny stanok) for pipe factories of the Ministry for Ferrous Metallurgy
 - 5) 91-51 sleeve cutting machine tool (mufto-narezny stanok)

7. specialists of the factory visited the SKB-1 Design Bureau in Moscow (Chief: Lyudmirski) to obtain drawings and to study three new types of machine tool which are to be produced at the factory.
8. Output in 1946, 1947, and for the first eight months of 1948 was as follows:

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Month	Number of machine tools produced		
	1946	1947	1948
January	28	44	56
February	30	44	54
March	30	46	60
April	33	48	62
May	32	48	62
June	33	50	61
July	34	51	63
August	33	54	61
September	41	53	
October	42	54	
November	42	52	
December	43	54	
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Total:	421	598	479

9. Personnel

Director: Ya. Khvedelani
 Chief Engineer: Vladimir Pavlovich Kolosovski
 Chief Technologist: Sharafyan
 Chief Designer: Kulikov
 Number of persons employed: probably about 600.

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10. The assembling of DiP-300 lathes is done in Mechanical Assembling Shop No. 1. and assembling of other machine tools in the Mechanical Assembling Shop for Special Machine Tools.
11. In 1947 equipment for the thermic hardening of various machine tool parts, mainly cog wheels, by high frequency current was installed at the factory. Three specialists from the Moscow Krasny Proletari Factory are visiting the Tbilisi factory to train the workmen in the efficient operation of this equipment.
12. A fairly large number of the GOST 50-40 semi-automatic pipe-threading machines have been sent to geological expeditions in Central Asia.
13. Castings for machine tool production are obtained from the Tbilisi Tsentrolit Machine Tool Factory, whose director is Sikharulidze.
14. The factory is still expanding into a large undertaking. In 1947 and early 1948, the assembly shops and the tool shops were considerably enlarged. A large forge with the latest equipment has been built.

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